

**FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN NOVEL *SAINTS AND MISFITS*:**

**A FEMINIST STYLISTICS PERSPECTIVE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
the Bachelor's Degree in English Literature



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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

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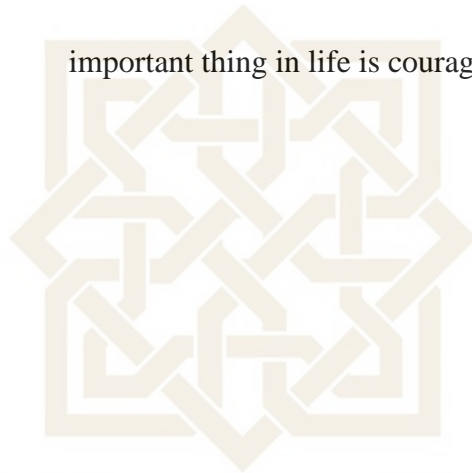
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## MOTTO

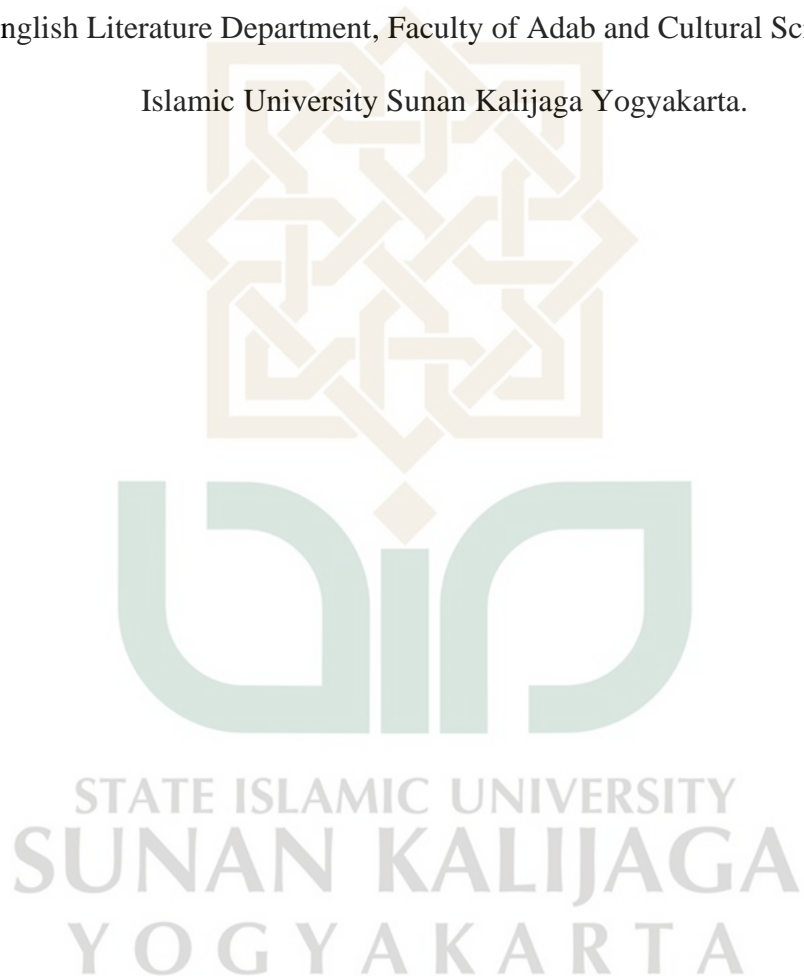
In this life, we must be brave. It does not matter if we lose or win. The most important thing in life is courage.



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## **DEDICATION**

This Graduating paper is dedicated to myself, my parents, the honorable readers,  
and English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, State  
Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.





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This research is far from perfect. However, the researcher expected that this research will be useful for the readers. Therefore, the constructive suggestions and/or feedbacks are welcomed for the improvement of this research.

Yogyakarta, 15 March 2023



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	i
PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR	ii
NOTA DINAS	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
AKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
ABSTRACT	xi
ABSTRAK	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study .....	1
1.2 Research Questions .....	6
1.3 Objectives of Study .....	6
1.4 Scope of Study .....	6
1.5 Significance of Study .....	7
1.6 Literature Review .....	7
1.7 Theoretical Approach.....	10
1.8 Method of Research .....	11
1.9 Paper Organization.....	13
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	14
2.1 Stylistics .....	14
2.2 Feminist stylistics.....	15
2.2.1 Analysis at the Word/Phrase Level .....	16
2.2.1.1 Generic Nouns .....	16
2.2.1.2 Generic Pronouns .....	16
2.2.1.3 Women as The Marked Form.....	17
2.2.1.4 Naming and Androcentrism .....	18
2.2.1.5 The Semantic Derogation of Women.....	19

2.2.1.6 Endearments and Diminutives.....	20
2.2.2 Analysis at the Sentence Level.....	21
2.2.2.1 Ready-made Phrases.....	21
2.2.2.2 Metaphors.....	22
2.2.2.3 Jokes and humor.....	23
2.2.2.5 Feminism and Ideology.....	24
2.2.3 Analysis at the Discourse Level.....	25
2.2.3.1 Characters/roles.....	25
2.2.3.2 Fragmentation.....	26
2.2.3.4 Transitivity choices.....	28
2.2.3.3 Focalization.....	29
2.2.3.4 Schemata.....	31
2.2.3.5 Presupposition and Implicature.....	32
<b>CHAPTER III FINDING AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>34</b>
3.1 Findings.....	34
3.2 Discussions.....	36
3.2.1 The Description of Janna at the Word/Phrase Level.....	36
3.2.2 The Description of Janna at the Sentence Level.....	38
3.2.3 The Description of Janna at the Discourse Level.....	43
3.2.3.1 Characters/roles.....	43
3.2.3.2 Fragmentation.....	48
3.2.3.3 Focalization.....	51
<b>BAB IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	<b>56</b>
4.1 Conclusion.....	56
4.2 Suggestion.....	58
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>APPENDIX I</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>APPENDIX II</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDIX III</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>	<b>86</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Positive and Negative Connotations to Describe Janna.....	34
Table 3.2 Transitivity Processes Used by Janna .....	35
Table 3.3 Summary of Transitivity Processes Used by Janna .....	39
Table 3.4 Characters/roles of Janna .....	43
Table 3.5 Description of Janna's Clothes .....	45
Table 3.6 The Summary of Positive and Negative Connotations .....	64
Table 3.7 Characters/roles of Janna .....	84
Table 3.8 Description of Janna's Clothes .....	84



**FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN NOVEL *SAINTS AND MISFITS*: A  
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**ABSTRACT**

Women in literary works are often portrayed as dependent, passive, and focused on their physical attractiveness. However, the researcher found that in characterizing Janna as the main character of the novel *Saints and Misfits*, the author's writing style tends to show positive characteristics. *Saints and Misfits* is a novel published in 2017 and written by a Muslim feminist, Sajidah K. Ali. This study focused on the representation of a female main character written by a female author. In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative method with purposive sampling and uses the feminist stylistics theory proposed by Sara Mills. Feminist stylistics offers a framework that analyzes texts with three different levels: words, phrases/sentences, and discourse. By applying the theory, this study aims to find how the author of the novel used language to represent or portray Janna as the main character in the novel *Saints and Misfits* at the word/phrase level, sentence level, and discourse level. After conducting the research, the researcher found that Janna, the main character of the novel *Saints and Misfits*, is represented by the author as a positive character. At the word/phrase level, Janna is described with more positive connotations rather than negative ones. At the sentence level, Janna appears as an active character who has control of her own decisions and actions. Also, at the discourse level, Janna is represented as smart, creative, religious, and a subject with complex thoughts, motivations, and purposes. The positive representation of the female main character is a rejection of the negative stereotypes that often restrict female characters to passiveness and sexual attractiveness.

**Keywords:** Feminist Stylistics, *Saints and Misfits*, Female character, positive representation

**FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN NOVEL *SAINTS AND MISFITS: A  
FEMINIST STYLISTICS PERSPECTIVE***

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**ABSTRAK**

Perempuan dalam karya-karya sastra seringkali digambarkan sebagai tokoh atau karakter yang suka bergantung kepada orang lain, pasif, dan terfokus pada daya tarik fisik mereka. Namun, peneliti melihat bahwa gaya penulisan pengarang dari novel *Saints and Misfits* cenderung menggambarkan Janna sebagai tokoh utama perempuan yang positif. *Saints and Misfits* merupakan sebuah novel yang terbit pada tahun 2017 dan ditulis oleh seorang feminis muslim dengan nama Sajidah K. Ali. Penelitian ini berfokus pada representasi tokoh utama perempuan yang ditulis oleh penulis perempuan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik purposive sampling dan menggunakan teori stilistika feminis yang dikemukakan oleh Sara Mills. Dalam stilistika feminis, sebuah teks dianalisis dengan tiga tingkatan, yaitu tataran kata, tataran frase/kalimat, dan tataran wacana. Dengan menerapkan teori stilistika feminis, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana pengarang menggunakan bahasa untuk mempresentasikan atau menggambarkan Janna sebagai tokoh utama di dalam novel *Saints and Misfits* pada tataran kata/frase, kalimat, dan wacana. Setelah melakukan penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa Janna direpresentasikan oleh pengarang novel sebagai karakter yang positif. Pada tataran kata/frase, Janna lebih sering dideskripsikan dengan konotasi yang positif daripada negatif. Selain itu, pada tataran kalimat, Janna digambarkan sebagai tokoh aktif yang memiliki kendali atas keputusan dan tindakannya sendiri. Lalu, pada tataran wacana, tokoh protagonis direpresentasikan sebagai sosok yang cerdas, kreatif, religius, dan sebagai karakter dengan pemikiran, motivasi, dan tujuan yang kompleks. Representasi positif dari tokoh utama perempuan di novel tersebut merupakan sebuah penolakan terhadap stereotip negatif yang seringkali menggambarkan perempuan sebagai karakter yang pasif dan hanya memiliki daya tarik seksual.

**Kata Kunci:** Stilistika Feminis, *Saints and Misfits*, karakter perempuan, representasi positif

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

The distinctions between the writing styles of women and men and men's writing styles can be noticeable in thematic, grammatical, and graphological features. As signaled by Mary Hiatt, women writers tend to use shorter sentences, less complex than longer sentences (Mills, 2005, p. 38). Hiatt (1977) goes on with her arguments that the women's style is more moderate, consistent, and even handed than the men's styles. Female writing is seen as unsure that anyone will believe them, reluctant, a bit overdetermined, and tends to pour out their feelings and soul. On the other hand, male writing is seen as clear, rational, and has the element of control and choice (Mills, 2005, p. 39).

Consequently, the depiction of female characters in literary works is also different from the characterization of male characters. Feminist linguists such as Sara Mills, Deidre Burton, Virginia Woolf, Helene Cixous, and Jacques Lacan argue that 'for years, the characterization of women in literature and literary works and the way they are treated in society were under the influence of dominant male group' (Rahimnouri & Ghandehariun, 2020, p. 221). One of the common frameworks in texts or narrative structure is the one that views women as having problems and seeking someone else's advices. While typically men are portrayed as having macho behavior and being independent, women are viewed as victims of difficult circumstances because they don't have power as men do (Mills, 2005, pp. 153–155).



The issue of characterization in literature has been tackled under the study of stylistics. Characterization is known in stylistics as the cognitive process by which readers or audiences comprehend fictional characters (Stockwell & Whiteley, 2014, p. 149). Also, Stockwell & Whiteley (2014, 155) stated that characterisation can occur as a result of the linguistic choices and behavior of characters when presented to the readers. Thus, stylistics as a branch of language studies can be applied when analyzing characterization in literature works.

As mentioned earlier, a branch of language studies, stylistics, is often seen as a linguistic approach to literature. In analyzing or describing how and why a text works as it does, stylisticians use linguistic theories, models, and frameworks as their analytical tools (Norgaard et al., 2010, p. 1). Chapman (1973, p. 11) added a simple definition of stylistics by defining stylistics as “the linguistic study of different styles”. Another definition of stylistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with literary language, especially language style (Baried et al., 1985, p. 11). In addition, stylistics embrace different approaches to text, such as cognitive stylistics, feminist stylistics, corpus stylistics, and multimodal stylistics. With that, a feminist perspective approach can be a standpoint in studying texts in the study of stylistics.

Feminist stylistics, as mentioned above, is a branch of stylistics that introduces readers to issues in the analysis of texts from a feminist point of view. Feminist stylistics aims to show that at particular key moments, gender is foregrounded in texts. The foregrounding of gender enables the reader to read texts differently (Mills, 2005, p. 13). As mentioned earlier, Feminist stylistics focus not only on linguistic theories, frameworks, or features, but also on gender issues.

Gender issues can be found in a novel. The object of this research is a novel written by Sajidah K. Ali entitled *Saints and Misfits*. The author of *Saints and Misfits*, S.K Ali as the pen name, is an Indian-Canadian writer who is also a practicing Muslim (Cross-Blanchard, 2017). In her interview with PRISM international, she said that, since she was young, she has been drawn to issues of equity, particularly regarding Muslim women. Also, from her point of view, writing is a way for her to explore what being Muslim feminist looks like (Cross-Blanchard, 2017).

*Saints and Misfits* is one of Ali's works which tells a story of a Muslimah main character who sees her world as being made up of saints, monsters, and misfits. Also, this novel is a story about being a young Muslim woman who is trying to find her voice and the kind of person she wants to be. *Saints and Misfits* brings up some issues such as religion, holiness, identity, and sexual assault.

The main character of the novel *Saints and Misfits* is a young girl named Janna. Janna is a fifteen-year-old Muslim American teen, who goes through an experience of sexual assault. It happened when Janna was at her friend's house where she met a boy named Farooq who had the whole Quran memorized. Farooq appears to be a saint in front of everyone yet actually the boy tried to rape Janna when nobody was around. After that event, whenever the boy came to her mind, Janna dealt with the intense feeling of fear, anxiety, and shame. Eventually, Janna learns how to deal with her fear. She continued her life as she became a stronger person than before.

The researcher found that in characterizing Janna, the main character of *Saints and Misfits*, the author's writing style tends to show positive characteristics. Janna's positive characteristics might as well counter stereotypes of women in fiction or stereotypes of what is appropriate according to gender norms. Also, this writing style is an indication that the author tries to criticize the negative depiction of women in literature texts. For example, Ali used gender-free language when describing Janna as a worker. In one part of the novel, as Janna said: 'Late, for those who employed. Like me.' Here Ali used passivize technique instead of using available nouns such as "working woman" or "women worker". Ali signals to readers that the demonstrative pronoun should be taken to refer to both females and males, even though the narrator was only trying to describe Janna, a young female, as a working person. The effort of including both genders with the demonstrative pronoun shows that Ali wanted to make a particular view of women being capable in any field of jobs and not restricted to gender norms. Furthermore, in Islam, God guaranteed equality for both women and men. The Koran says:

وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِنَ الصَّالِحَاتِ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ ۖ فَأُولَٰئِكَ يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ وَلَا يُظْلَمُونَ نَبِيًّا



“Whereas anyone, be it man or woman, who does [whatever he can] of good deeds and is a believer withal, shall enter paradise, and shall not be wronged by as much a [would fill] the groove of a death stone.” An-Nisa 4:124

According to Mills (2005, p. 133), female characters in literary works are often restricted to passiveness and sexual attractiveness. In the rejection of those female stereotypes, Ali's language usage in *Saints and Misfits* shows strong-

narrative roles in which the narrator describes Janna as not fitting in with the type of stereotypical behavior considered becoming for women characters in fiction. Ali describes Janna as a young girl wearing a hijab, covered from head to toe. Even on a beach, she still consistently covers her body by wearing a burkini. Instead of stressing how sexual-attractive Janna is (i.e., skin, part of her body, hair), the narrator focused more on her intelligence and creativity as S.K. Ali writes: “She’s really good with seerah,” Muhammad contributes. “Remember I told you she’s writing her own version at home, a graphic novel?” (Ali, 2017, p. 42). Thus, it can be said that Ali’s usage of language in describing the female character does not suit the stereotypes that often follow female characters in literary works. From the explanation earlier, the researcher is interested in analyzing a novel written by S.K. Ali entitled *Saints and Misfits*.

The title of this research is Female Representation in Novel *Saints and Misfits: A Feminist Stylistics Perspective*. It is because the focus of this study is how Ali used language to represent or characterize Janna as the main character in one of her novels, *Saints and Misfits*, by using a feminist stylistics approach by Sara Mills. By using Sara Mills’ theory, the researcher is able to analyze gendered frameworks and focus on macro-and micro-structures makes for a complex analysis. Learning how the author characterizes Janna, the main character in the novel *Saints and Misfits*, is necessary to evaluate how a Muslim feminist author presents a female main character in her novel despite gender stereotypes that are either reflected in literary texts or society.

## 1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the research purpose is to answer to the following questions:

1. How did Ali use language to represent Janna in *Saints and Misfits* at the word or phrase level?
2. How did Ali use language to represent Janna in *Saints and Misfits* at the sentence level?
3. How did Ali use language to represent Janna in *Saints and Misfits* at the discourse level?

## 1.3 Objectives of Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out how Ali used language to represent Janna in *Saints and Misfits* at the word or phrase level.
2. To find out how Ali used language to represent Janna in *Saints and Misfits* at sentence level.
3. To find out how Ali used language to represent Janna in *Saints and Misfits* at the discourse level.

## 1.4 Scope of Study

In literary texts, women are often portrayed as passive, dependent, and powerless. Unlike literary criticism, Sara Mills (1945) proposed the method of analyzing women's role or position in texts by concentrating on the linguistics frameworks. It shows that the characterization of women can be analyzed by focusing on linguistic features, such as words or phrases, sentences, and discourses.

The researcher found that linguistic choices in some dialogues and the narration from the author tend to reject female stereotypes as reflected in literary texts. With this in mind, this study focused on analyzing the language used for the portrayal of Janna, the main character of *Saints and Misfits*, at the level of word/phrase, sentence, and discourse.

### **1.5 Significance of Study**

This research looks forward to benefiting readers on how language and ideologies are interconnected. Also, this research provides knowledge to the readers related to feminist stylistics. Hence, the researcher hopes that this research may enhance the awareness of gender issues in the stylistics area.

### **1.6 Literature Review**

This study will focus on Ali's usage of language to represent Janna in *Saints and Misfits* by using the feminist stylistics theory proposed by Sara Mills. There is some research related to this theory. First, a study entitled *A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Doris Lessing's The Fifth Child (1988)* which was done by Rahimnouri and Ghandehariun, published in 2020. In their study, they discussed the dynamic of power in the relationship between Doris Lessing's female character and male character. Also, they evaluated the grammatical and lexical components of the 'female sentence' to prove that female writing is different from male writing. Moreover, they applied feminist stylistic theories to explain how the female character's language and her description show passivity, obedience, and dependence. They showed the female character in *The Fifth Child (1998)* is described as a traditional, old-fashioned, powerless, and subordinated character.



This study suggests that the style of the writer is a feminist style in which the writer tries to criticize the dominance of men and wants to evoke sympathy from readers by presenting the female character as powerless and passive.

The second study is done by Saskia Febiola Siregar, Eddy Setia, and Siamir Marulafau from the University of Sumatera Utara (USU), Medan, conducted in 2020 with the title *Feminist Stylistics Analysis in Rupi Kaur's The Sun and Her Flowers*. The focus of their study was to discover how women and men as actors are described in a poem written by a male author by applying the feminist stylistics theory of Sara Mills. After conducting their research, they found that gender-specific terms are mostly used to refer primarily to the female gender. In addition, they found that the text in literary texts always describes men as those in charge of women, whereas women are always depicted in terms of their body parts.

The third study is entitled *A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of "Broken Verses" by Kamila Shamsie* which was conducted by Amna Noor Hussain and Tahira Jabeen from Department of English, The University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, in 2019. The purpose of this study was to examine the difference between Kamila Shamsie's women and men characters in Broken Verses. Using Sara Mills' theory of feminist stylistics, this research attempted to investigate texts at the level of word and sentence to identify dominant and recurring features in the novel. In addition, the research has shown that at the level of words and phrases/sentences, the novel foregrounds the dominance of men over women in many circumstances.

Another study associated with feminist stylistics is a study entitled *Woman Voice as Seen in Sharaz's A Pair of Jeans: A Feminist Stylistic Reading* is done by Rina Kurniyati from English Department, Faculty of Adab Cultural Sciences, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, in 2019. The object of this study is a short story entitled *A Pair of Jeans* by Sharaz. Additionally, the study tried to investigate the way the female character was portrayed in the short story and the narrator's attitude toward her. The results of the study is the female character is portrayed with negative qualities, especially bad and powerless.

The last study that the researcher found is a study entitled *A Feminist Stylistics Analysis of "The Laugh of the Medusa," by Hélène Cixous* written by Fatma Batular, published in 2019. The study analyzes the gender representations and language of a speech written by Hélène Cixous. This study adapts the feminist stylistics framework to examine gender representations and the language to uncover the implied and underlying meanings of the text. The finding of this study is that Hélène Cixous encourages young girls to bravely express themselves and boys to understand the feminine world.

The researcher found more than 20 feminist stylistics analyses but only attached five of them. Five studies of feminist stylistics which mentioned above used feminist stylistics theory to investigate how women characters and their stereotypes are presented in literary texts. Like those five other researchers, this research investigates how the female character is represented in a novel but from a different angle. In other words, this research tries to identify the positive representations of

Janna, the main character in the novel *Saints and Misfits*, that are revealed in the novel.

The researcher has not found any other research or studies associated with *Saints and Misfits* by S.K. Ali. Also, the focus of this study is how the author of the novel *Saints and Misfits* uses language to represent Janna as the main character of the novel *Saints and Misfits*. Moreover, rather than analyzing the text merely by using one or two levels of feminist stylistic analysis, this study analyzed the novel *Saints and Misfits* on the word or phrase level, sentence level, and discourse level. Hence, this study is necessary to fulfill the lack of prior studies of feminist stylistics.

### **1.7 Theoretical Approach**

This research uses Sara Mills' Feminist Stylistics theory. Feminist stylistics theory was applied to explain how the author of the novel *Saints and Misfits* uses language to represent Janna as the main character. In analyzing the representation of women in written forms, the analysis is divided into three levels: word/phrase level, sentence level, and discourse level. Analysis at the word/phrase level consists of generic pronouns, generic nouns, women as the marked form, naming and androcentrism, the semantic derogation of women, endearments and diminutives. Analysis at the level of sentence consists of ready-made phrase, presupposition and inference, metaphor, jokes and humor, and transitivity choices. Analysis at the level of discourse includes characterization, fragmentation, focalization, and schemata.

At the level of word, the researcher focused on the area of semantic derogation. The purpose of analyzing the level of word is to find out whether Janna is represented by the author as a positive or a negative character. At the level of

sentence, the researcher focused on the area of transitivity choices. The analysis at the sentence level is to find out whether Janna is represented as an active or a passive character. At the level of discourse, the researcher focused on the area of characterization, fragmentation, and focalization. The purpose of analyzing the level of discourse is to find out whether the author of the novel present Janna as a subject with singleness of body and mind or as an object.

## **1.8 Method of Research**

### **1.8.1 Type of Research**

This study adopted a qualitative research method as data analysis design. A qualitative research method highlights people at the margins of a culture (i.e., Marxist, feminist, gay and lesbian, and cultural). Also, in qualitative research every case is valid and potentially worthy of study (VanderStoep & Johnston, 2009, p. 168). By applying a qualitative research method, the researcher can analyze the data through a feminist perspective. The analysis of this study involves concepts or categories describing the phenomenon in written forms. Therefore, a qualitative descriptive method of research is used in this study. Descriptive method of research is to describe the results of data analysis through means, standard deviations, and range of scores (Creswell, 2009, p. 288).

### **1.8.2 Data Sources**

This research focused primarily on data in the form of words/phrases, sentences, and discourses. The data are taken from the narration in the novel *Saints and Misfits* about Janna, Janna's utterances, Janna's perspective or opinion of herself, Janna's opinion of others or problems, and other characters' perspectives

of Janna. The secondary data is from books, journals, and articles that support this research.

### **1.8.3 Data Collection Technique**

The data of this research were collected from written texts/documents since this study used a novel as the primary source of the data. Patton (2005) as cited in Morgan (2022, p. 64) states that documents consisting of texts is a potential source for qualitative analysis. Furthermore, in this study, the researcher uses the purposive sampling in order to collect the data analysis. According to Sugiyono (2015, p. 300), purposive sampling is a method of collecting data samples with specific objectives. The analysis of this research has three levels. For that, the researcher has specific objectives for each level of analysis:

1. At the level of word or phrases, the researcher only focused on words or phrases that have either positive or negative connotations to describe Janna.
2. At the level of sentence, the researcher only focused on the sentence in certain scenes in the novel when Janna faces external conflict with Farooq as the main antagonist of the story. Also, the subject of the sentence must reside with Janna.
3. At the level of discourse, the researcher focused on paragraphs that describe Janna's overall character personalities. This includes the description of Janna's clothes, the description of Janna's body, and the voice of the narrator in certain scenes in the novel when Janna faces external conflict with Farooq as the main antagonist of the story.

In collecting the data, the researcher carefully reads all chapters in the novel. After that, the researcher highlights words or clauses indicating the representation

of Janna based on the specific objectives that have been determined by the researcher.

#### **1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The technique analysis data uses the feminist stylistics approach that relates to this study. The data of this study were collected from the novel as the source of the primary data. In analyzing the data, the researcher reads and classifies the characterization of Janna in the form of words/phrases, sentences, and discourses. After that, the data of this research is described and interpreted based on feminist stylistics theory. In the last chapter of this study, the researcher concludes on the representation of Janna as the female main character in *Saints and Misfits*.

#### **1.9 Paper Organization**

This research paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction which includes several sub-chapters, such as the background of the study, research questions, objective of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of study, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical framework. In the second chapter, the researcher explains the feminist stylistics theory proposed by Sara Mills. The third chapter is about findings and discussion. In the third chapter, the researcher discusses the representation of Janna as the main character of the novel *Saints and Misfits* at the word/phrase level, sentence level, and discourse level. Finally, the last chapter is the conclusion and suggestion that conclude the entire analysis.



## BAB IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the data analysis, this chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations. In the previous chapter, the researcher has found how Ali, the author of the novel *Saints and Misfits*, used language to represent Janna at the word/phrase level, sentence level, and discourse level. In this chapter, the researcher comes to a conclusion and makes recommendations or suggestions to the readers.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

The researcher applies the feminist stylistics theory by Sara Mills to analyze how the author of the novel *Saints and Misfits* presents Janna. Based on the research questions in Chapter I, this study found that Ali uses language to represent the positive characteristics of Janna as the female main character in *Saints and Misfits*. The positive portrayal of the female main character is a rejection of negative stereotypes that often limit female characters to passivity and sexual attractiveness.

The analysis was conducted at the level of word/phrase, sentence, and discourse. At the word/phrase level, the researcher focused on semantic derogation. At this level, the researcher found that Janna, the main character of the novel *Saints and Misfits*, is mostly presented with words with positive connotations rather than negative connotations. There are 66 words used to describe Janna with either positive or negative connotations. The number of words with positive connotations to describe Janna is 41 (62.12%). Meanwhile, the number of words with negative

connotations to describe Janna is 25 (37.87%). Thus, after analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that Janna is presented most with positive connotations.

Next, at the sentence level, the researcher found that Janna is presented with a range of processes. Janna uses six processes, which include the material process (48.51%), mental process (33.66%), verbal process (1.98%), relational process (3.96%), mental behavioral process (8.91%), and verbal behavioral process (2.97%). From six processes, Janna mostly uses material processes, related to actions, which represent 49 data from 101 data in total. She does more actions when facing a problem in her life, which makes her appear to be a character that has control of her own environment. Thus, at the sentence level, Janna is represented as an active character.

At the level of discourse, the researcher found 7 data to analyze the characteristics or personalities of Janna. After analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that S.K. Ali, the author of the novel *Saints and Misfits*, presented Janna with positive characteristics by focusing on inner qualities, such as Janna's intelligence and creativity. Next, there are 6 data that explain the description of Janna's clothes. From the description of clothes, the researcher found that Janna's physical body is covered from head to toe and she tends to use plain colors. The description indicates that Janna is a young Muslim woman who follows the Islamic dress code. Moreover, the researcher found 6 data of fragmentation analysis in the novel *Saints and Misfit* and 6 data of focalization. The analysis of fragmentation shows that Ali frequently depicts Janna as a subject with a single body and mind, rather than as a separate entity. In relation to that, the analysis of focalization shows

that the narrative voice of the novel *Saints and Misfits* resides with Janna. The result of focalization resides with Janna is her decisions, thoughts, and motivations are thoroughly narrated to the readers. Thus, it is easier to empathize with Janna. In brief, at the level of discourse, Janna is represented as smart, creative, religious, and a subject with complex thoughts, motivations, and purposes.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

The researcher suggests that the next writer can explore feminist stylistics theory with another object of analysis, such as a poem, interview, drama script, or other mass media products. Besides, the next researcher can also use the feminist stylistics theory with a different objective or focus of study. For instance, because this study only focused on the female main character, the next researchers can try to examine the difference between S.K. Ali's female characters and male characters. The researcher expects that the readers and the next writers will find this study useful to increase their understanding related to feminist stylistics.

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